three potential transmembrane regions between about residues I44 to P67, I81 to W102, and P117 to Q135; and has chemical similarity with CD44 antigen precursor. In addition, as shown in Figure 1, PGAMP-1 has chemical and structural similarity with rat heat-stable antigen CD4 (GI 1216498; SEQ ID NO:5). In particular, PGAMP-1 and rat heat-stable antigen CD4 share 21% identity and two potential transmembrane domains. A fragment of SEQ ID NO:3 from about nucleotide 470 to about nucleotide 493 is useful, for example, for designing oligonucleotides or as a hybridization probe. Northern analysis shows the expression of this sequence in various libraries, at least 72% of which are immortalized or cancerous and at least 18% of which involve immune response. Of particular note is the expression of PGAMP in cancerous or hyperplastic prostate (48%) and breast (7%); and in brain and adrenal gland.

Please replace the the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The invention also encompasses a variant of a polynucleotide sequence encoding PGAMP. In particular, such a variant polynucleotide sequence will have at least about 80%, more preferably at least about 90%, and most preferably at least about 95% polynucleotide sequence identity to the polynucleotide sequence encoding PGAMP. A particular aspect of the invention encompasses a variant of SEQ ID NO:3 which has at least about 80%, more preferably at least about 90%, and most preferably at least about 95% polynucleotide sequence identity to SEQ ID NO:3. The invention further encompasses a polynucleotide variant of SEQ ID NO:4 having at least about 80%, more preferably at least about 90%, and most preferably at least about 95% polynucleotide sequence identity to SEQ ID NO:4. Any one of the polynucleotide variants described above can encode an amino acid sequence which contains at least one functional or structural characteristic of PGAMP.